Nippon Times

No. 16,730 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

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His Majesty Orders Constitution Revision

Task of Preparing Draft Falls On Prince Konoye and Dr. Sasaki

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously proposed a revision of the Imperial Constitution and it is learned that Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Dr. Soichi Sasaki will undertake the task of its drafting according to the Imperial Wish, according to Domei. Prince Konoye was appointed by the Throne on October 11 to serve in the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and later it was also decided that Dr. Sasaki, Japan's foremost authority on the imperial Constitution, will be made a similar appointment shortly.

The present Imperial Constitution dates back over half a century. It was drafted in March, 1888 and was approved on December 17 of the same year after being fully studied and examined by the Privy Council which was organized on April 28 of the same year. The Constitution was promulgated on Gigensetsu, or Empire Foundation Day, February 11, 1889 and since then for 57 years, no revision has been made. The new situation Japan now faces after the defeat in the war, however, has caused the Throne to decide on a revision of the Constitution.

This is provided for in Article LXXIII of the Constitution which reads:

"When it has become necessary in the future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

"In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained."

Thus no revision of the Constitution is possible unless by the Imperial Wish. The Diet has the right to approve but no authority to revise the draft amendment submitted to it by the Throne.

Thus, a draft amendment of the Constitution made by Prince Konoye, Dr. Sasaki and other authorities it is believed will be submitted to the new Diet created after the coming general election. and then a new Constitution reflecting the Imperial Wish will be promulgated for the newborn Japan.

Articles XI and XII concerning the Supreme Command and formation of the Imperial Army and Navy are likely to be revised in view of the complete disbandment of the fighting forces, according to Asahi. Article XIII concerning the right of declaring war and concluding peace may also come up for study. Also Articles respecting the rights of the people may become the subject of study since the rights of the people are recognized only within the limit designated by Laws, and such restruction may be removed in the proposed revision.

PEACE LAW IS ABOLISHED

Also Revoked Is Ruling Relative to Strategic Zones

The Peace Preservation Law will be abolished in compliance with the directive issued by General MacArthur's Headquarters on October 4 to lift all restrictions on freedom of administration, belief and people's rights, as decided at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday.

Also in natural consequence of the termination of war the Law Relative to Strategic Zones will be revoked, it was decided at the same time.

Investigation Body to Dissolve

The Diet System Investigation Council established by the previous Cabinet will be dissolved, it was decided at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday. This resolution was adopted through the decison reached by the Government at the special Cabinet meeting the previous day to call on extraordinary Diet session early in December for the revision of the Election Law.

Franco Holds Secret Meet

Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco has been holding a secret meeting with his cabinet. It was revealed by the French Foreign Minister, according to a Madrid report on Wednesday.

Transfer Navy Facilities

The Allied Supreme Headquarters has approved the request of the Japanese navy to transfer facilities of the second naval fuel depot in Yokkaichi, Mie prefecture, and the third naval fuel depot in Tokuyama Yamaguchi prefecture. for the use of the Japan Fertilizer Company.

Action by Diet Seen to Launch Full Probe On Gigantic Misuse of Funds by Military

Reflecting public misgivings over the actual use of war expenditures, particularly stimulated by reports of many cases of unlawful disposal of Government property in the confusion of the war ending, opinion for organizing a committee to investigate into the use of extraordinary military expenditures is now gaining momentum in Diet circles.

The extraordinary military expenditures have reached an enormous sum of ¥221 935,000,000 since the beginning of the China incident, but nothing has been made known of the details of the extraordinary military expenditure special accounts. Since the establishment of the special accounts in 1937, even the Finance Ministry has been kept in the dark as to the details of the expenditures on the ground that they were military secrets. The spending of this vast sum is believed to have been an important cause in creating the present inflation.

Huge sums were wasted by the military in paying outrageously high wages and making advance payments for supplies and works. Many cases of the military expenditures having been spent for individual purposes, particularly since the ending of the war have also been reported. The expenditures for demobilization and disarmament, and also for compensating cancelled contracts since the ending of the war have exhausted the monetary supply, and on the books of the Army and Navy, there is no money left in the extraordinary military expenditures for the present fiscal year. Thus, the money to be spent for the demobilized troops in China and other regions must be paid out of a supplementary budget.

But such a supplementary budget submitted to the coming Diet, will meet difficulties, judging from the present public sentiment and the atmosphere in the Diet. On the contrary, it is now believed certain that a bill to close the special accounts of military expenditures will be submitted to the Diet.

Concerning the use of military expenditures, the Nippon Shakaito, new Socialist Party, and other circles are now conducting investigations, and it is considered inevitable that a committee to probe into the use of military expenditure will be created in the Diet. Thus, it will not be long before the actual misuse of the huge military expenditres will be revealed to the public.

Scandal Cases Show Overnight Fortunes

15,000 Pounds of Sugar Are Divided; Army Supplies Are Looted

Taking advantage of the confusion following the sudden termination of the war, some judges and public procurators at the Osaka District Court. are reported to have unlawfully seized the 15.000 pounds of sugar which they had kept in custody as material evidence of a theft case, according to the Mainichi. The matter is being investigated by the Osaka Bar Association.

Also availing themselves of the confusion, many Army and Navy servicemen including officers seized war materials and sold them at high prices while some Government officials who were connected with the Kaikosha, the Army Club, unlawfully seized clothing materials and canned foodstuffs worth ¥1,000,000 and by selling them pocketed ¥9,000,000, it is also reported.

High-ranking governmental officials and military men alike have been rounded up by the authorities during the past few days in one of the most scandalous cases of corruption ever to be revealed in this country. according to reports. Capitalizing on the confusion following the end of the war the men rounded up have pocketed fortunes by unlawfully seizing goods and selling them at exhorbitant prices.

Early in July, the 15,000 pounds of surplus sugar which was to be transferred to the Fuel Bureau in Osaka was partly stolen. Upon receiving the report of the theft, the Osaka Procurators Office arrested Tomojiro Naoe and Yoshitaro Hoda on suspicion of robbery and confiscated the entire 15,000 pounds of sugar as material evidence, and obtained a statement saying that the sugar could be disposed in any way deemed suitable. A part of the sugar was then given to the Society for the Protection of Boys, but the remainder was divided among the judges and procurators.

Thorough investigations in the matter of the unlawful seizures of war materials by the Army and Navy servicemen are being conducted by the temporary court martials set up at the Naval Stations and Defense Headquarters throughout Japan. The Army authorities, the police and the gendarmerie have been conducting investigations to collect the war materials taken away by the servicemen, but little success is expected.

Already 94 cases have been reported to the Army. Of the number 33 cases involved officers, some of whom are those above the rank of captain, and 179 Army servicemen are reported to be involved in the unlawful deeds. The Navy has received reports on 39 cases involving 37 officers and men. The loots included clothing, bales of rice, and a great amount of canned foodstuffs.

The corruption of government officials has been disclosed also in the theft of a great quantity of yarn. shirts, stockings and canned goods worth ¥1,000,000 by Kazuo Otani in cooperation with three men of the Kaikosha. Yukio Kimura of the Japan Warehouse Control Company, Takakichi Kadoda of the Japan Mining Development Company and eight others. The stolen goods were sold at black market prices through banks, trading companies and brokers and the criminals are reported to have pocketed ¥9,000,000.

Armed Jewish Raiders Attack Training Depot

Overpower Guards Near Travin and Confiscate 200 Rifles, Machine Guns Other Arms

A large number of armed Jews raided an army training depot near Travin and after overpowering the guards, they relieved 200 rifles, 15 machine guns and other equipment in stolen transports. according to a Jerusalem report on Friday. The depot was mainly concerned with training Jews for the Jewish brigade.

It was also reported that Armed Jews attacked the tourist camp near Hika on with rifles, pistols and daggers, and bound and gagged four Arab guards at the camp after beating them.

The terrorists broke into the camp and after raiding the place made off for the hilly country. It was reported they had sub-machine guns, rifles and grenades.

In Haifa, meanwhile, a military court on Friday found 18 Jewish youths and two girls to be guilty of illegal possession of arms and explosives and their sentences will be annunced later.

Another Jerusalem report said that Lord Gort, British High Commissioner for Palestine. conferred with three Jewish leaders but the contents of their talks were not disclosed.

In London, the Palestine problem is to be considered at once by the Imperial Affairs Committee and it is reported that Colonel Oliver Stanley, former Colonial Secretary, will be the new chairman of the committee.

From Palestine is reported that Damascus University students met on Thursday to discuss the Palestine question.

NEW ARGENTINE WAR CHIEF

Avales is Now Real Power Behind Farrall's Military Regime

General Eduardo Avalas has taken over the Argentine War Ministry succeeding Colonel Juan Peron, according to a Buenos Aires report on Thursday.

General Avalas, leader of the actual fighting which put Colonel Peron in a position of power in the 1943 revolution, is now the real power behind the military regime of President Edelmiro Farrell.

It is, however, reported that there are indications that Colonel Peron although stripped of his cabinet status still remain a strong factor in the confused political situation. The colonel, who has also resigned his post as Argentine Vice-President, told a public meeting that he will continue to fight rather than see all his work crumble to what he calls the "scheming of oligarchy factions."

Raising Church Funds

The Archibishops of Canterbury and York are launching an appeal to raise £100,000 for the construction of an Anglo-Saxon Church in China, according to a London report on Wednesday.

Surrender Germany Held

The ceremony of accepting the Japanese surrender was held on October 11 in Peiping at the Grand Hall of Eternal Peace, according to a Chungking report.

Harsh Reparations Planned for Nippon

Pauley Planning Trip to Tokyo on 28th for Preliminary Survey

Domei

DALLAS, October 11.—Edwin Pauley, American representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, said here yesterday that harsh reparations will be imposed on Japan.

Mr. Pauley said he intended flying to Tokyo on October 28 to make preliminary surveys on material penalties that will be imposed against Japan. He said he expects to remain in Japan about 60 days during which time he will lay the groundwork for a reparations report and which would later be laid before the Allied Advisory Commission in Washington.

He explained the purpose of the economic survey in Japan would be to determine how much Japan would be able to pay and in what manner the payment would be exacted.

To Speed Return of GI's

Two hundred thousand occupation troops will be needed in Japan and Korea six months from now according to the Allied Headquarter announcement on October 11 according to Domei. The announcement send that American soldiers will be returned home at least at the rate of 200,000 monthly from the Pacific.

By the end of March, of the 1,250,250 will have been returned home leaving approximately 400,000 men in the entire Pacific area.

In entire Pacific area, there will be 200,000 in Japan and Korea: 70,000 in the Philippines, 36,000 in the Ryukyus and the remainder in the Marianas, Hawaii and at various other Pacific installations.

Troops who will be returned to the United States are being processed at eight centers: Okinawa, Tacloban and Manila in the Philippines, Jinsen in Korea, Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka in Japan and Honolulu.

Swords to Ploughshears

Colonel R. J. Balla Chief of the Eighth Army's Military Government Economic Section told the prefecture authorities on October 1 that Japan's guns, tanks and other war material will be melted down according to Domei. He said they would then be used for manufacture of peacetime goods.

NATIONALIZATION BILL SET

To Place Bank of England Under Public Control

Domei

LONDON, October 11.—The British Government yesterday disclosed plans for nationalizing the bank of England. Huge Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House of Commons a bill which would bring the stock of the Bank of England into public ownership and place the bank under the public's control.

The bill also provides for the future relations between the Bank of England. the British Treasury and other banks.

Under the bill the government would appoint the governor the deputy governor and directors of the bank. The treasury will give direction to the bank but the bank will be controlled by its directors.

Present proprietors of the Bank of England will be paid off with government stock.

Britain Seeks Big Credit

Domei

LONDON, October 12.—The British Government Treasury Wednesday asked Parliament for a £2,000,000,000 ($8,000,000) supplementary vote of credit the largest national credit ever requested to cover expenditurees through the remainder of the financial year to March 31, 1946, and to avoid asking for another parliamentary vote. The new vote of credit would increase the amount voted in the present financial year to £4,750,000,000.

King Lauds Security League

Domei

LONDON, October 12.—King George VI, speaking before the first public meeting, of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly the League of Nations, stated on Wednesday that of peace, the instrument of progress League "can be made the guardian the United Nations World Security and the means by which the foundation of a new era in the history of mankind can be established."

No Election in Ceylon

Domei

LONDON, October 12.—Secretary of State for Colonies George Hall denied when asked in the House of Commons on Wednesday Reid, Conservative if it was intended to hold elections to the State Council of Ceylon in the near future.

U.S.-Soviet Agreement Is Indispensable, Says Welles, for Negotiation's Success

Former United States Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, writing in the New York Herald Tribune on October 10, discussed American-Soviet relations and warned that if the United Nations' organization is to function at top affectiveness must reach friendly working agreement, according to a Domei report from New York.

Welles disagreed with those who try to place the entire blame upon the Soviet Union, stating that the Soviet Union seeks Russian security, Russian reconstruction and continuous rise in Russian living standards."

However, Welles added that he cannot minimize "obstacles" which the Soviet Union has placed in the way of understanding with the United States.

He said regarding the United States, that the question of bases of occupation policies, atomic bomb policy and other questions have not contributed to any differences may exist. He said regarding the Soviet Union, that her insistence upon secretary in international conferences, refusal to admit lesser nations to peace negotiations and other matters have tended to create a variance of opinion.

Welles expressed the opinion that it would be futile to continue present negotiations unless, "direct understanding can be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States." He added in part:

"Such an understanding must include agreement upon basic principles of peace which both nations seek. It must remove mutual suspicious. It must spring from the conviction of both peoples that the future must have precedence over past.

"That kind of understanding is indispensable if both nations are to reach the conclusion that the security of both countries and legitimate aspirations of both peoples can best be achieved through cooperation between the Soviet Union and the western powers, and through the United Nations' Organization founded upon such cooperative relationship.

"Only if such on understanding is reached can any peace agreement worth the paper upon which it is written be successfully concluded."

Attempt to Liberate Rudolf Hess Foiled

British Intelligence Officers Reveal Plot by Nazi Para-troopers

Domei

LONDON, October 17.—British intelligence officer said on October 8, according to the INS, that heavy guard was maintained around Rudolph Hess, former Deputy to Adolf Hitler, throughout the war to frustrate the plan by Nazi paratroopers to kidnap and return him to Germany.

The dispatch said the plot was discovered shortly after former Italian Premier Benito Mussolini was snatched from Allied custody in a Nazi raid, and prompted Prime Minister Winston Churchill to order an increase on Hess' guard and a special watch kept on all aircraft in the region where Hess was imprisoned. The Nazi leader was kept in a bungalow at Cardiff Court Hospital Aborgavenny.

Claims Memory Blank

Domei

NUREMBERG, October 12.—Rudolff Hess, Adolf Hitler former deputy, whose parachute trip to Britain ended with his capture in Scotland in May, 1941, claimed on Wednesday that he is unable to remember anything about the Nazi regime.

When the American interrogation team questioned Hess, he professed to have suffered a "memory blackcut".

Hess had been in British custody until a few days ago when he was flown to Nuremberg for the war criminal trials. Hess told his interrogators that he was able to remember events occurring within the past 10 days, but claimed that beyond that his mind was foggy. He told his interrogators over and over "I don't remember." He stood up calmly cross-fire of questions staring blankly at the questioners.

He is scheduled to be questioned again within a few days, and also will undergo a series of mental tests.

TALKS OVER TELEVISION

Nimitz Tells Sick Vets in N.Y. of Maintaining Strong Forces

Domei

NEW YORK. October 12.—In a talk over NBC television station on Wednesday, Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz told convalescent servicemen in the New York area hospital that they could help prevent future wars by "keeping alive in your neighbors the resolve to keep our fighting forces so strong that aggressor nations will fear to attack us."

Fifty-nine television receivers have been installed in 10 major veterans hospitals in the New York area by NBC and it was over these that Admiral Nimitz was heard.

The Pacific Fleet Commander, had received a roaring welcome in New York on October 9th on his first visit to the city since the war.

DeGaulle Leaves Paris

President Charles de Gaulle and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault have left Paris for Brussels to visit the Belgian Regent Prince Charles, according to a Paris dispatch on Wednesday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Saturday.

Fine with northerly winds.

Chiang and Mao End 5 Weeks' Negotiations

Agree to 12-Point Concessions But Fail to Settle Talks on Political Issues

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 11.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Mao Tse-tung last night ended the five weeks of negotiation by formally agreeing on behalf of the Government and the Communist Party to a 12-point communique, written in Chinese characters on 10 pages of flimsy rice paper.

The talks failed to settle major political issues. Both sides—representing three-fourths of China's 400,000,000 population—made concessions. Negotiations will be carried on in an attempt to thrash out and re-align party problems, but the real hope of unification of China now lies with the inter-party Political Consulative Council and representative committee.

The Control Government's concession was postponement of the Peoples' Congress, while the Communists' was reduction of armed forces from 48 to 20 divisions. The communique says an equal legal status will be given to all political parties in China.

Both the Chinese Central Government and the Communist leaders issued a communique pledging themselves to work in every way possible toward the unity of China.

The communiques and set forth willingness of the negotiators to continue talks which have been underway for 45 days. The communique was to have been issued yesterday as a part of the Double Tenth observation, but it was held up to an additional day for final personal polishing by Mr. Mao and Generalissimo Chiang.

Mr. Mao left for Yenan by plane. As he boarded the plane he said the outlook was optimistic but there were still difficulties to be overcome.

Both leader agreed on the formation of a "political consulative council" of representatives of all parties to consider convoking a National Congress to end the one-party rule.

The joint statement said that under Chiang's leadership the two factions would do their utmost to prevent civil strife. The council, which would be created, would be charged with settling terhnical problems of the National Congress, such as distribution of delegates.

The communique agreed opon moves for freedom of person and conscience, freedom of press, of speech, of the assembly and abolition of laws against those freedoms. All parties were to be recognized judiciary and would have the right to arrest, try and to punish. The Government accepted the Communist proposal to release political prisoners.

Horikiri Sees Sutherland

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri called on Lieutenant General Richard Sutherland, Chief-of-Staff of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, at the latter's office at 5 p.m. Friday to explain various problem relating to the domestic administrative affairs.

U.S. Marines in Tsingtao

U.S. Marines of the 6th Division have landed at Tsingtao so help the Chinese disarm the Japanese and protect American lives and property, according to a San Francisco report on Friday.

Joint Allied Control For Japan Is Opposed

Byrnes Tells Soviet U.S. Will Not Agree to Plan, Connally Informs Senate

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate that Secretary of State James Byrnes had made it very clear to Russia that the United States is opposed to control of Japan by a joint Allied Commission whereby the various Allied Powers can make propositions with respect to Japan, according to a San Francisco report.

Senator Connally, said that Secretary Byrnes made it clear that joint control will not be agreed to.

Accept U.S. Invitation

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Australian Minister to the United States, Frederic Eggleston, today, presented Undersecretary of State Acheson with the Australian acceptance of invitation to attend the first session of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission on the 23rd.

Australia is the second country to accept the invitation to the meeting. Canada having accepted earlier the same day.

MacArthur's Post Unaffected

Secretary of State Byrnes revealed that the United States has called a meeting of the proposed Far Eastern Advisory Commission for October 23, in Washington says a San Francisco report.

He said that there is no change contemplated in General MacArthur's post as Supreme Commander in Japan. Invitation to the meeting have gone out to nine other governments; Russia, Britain, China, France, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the report said, a suggestion by Britain that India be included in the commission has been accepted by the United States and passed on to Russia and China.

The members of the commission may be increased by the addition of representatives of the United Nations the report added. Nations who are not members of the commission will be invited to attend the meeting. The commission will not approach problems regarding military operations or territorial atrocities.

The United States has had no reply from the Soviet Government, the report further revealed.

PLANNED SEIZING SHANGHAI

Intervention by U.S. Air Forces Foiled Chinese Reds' Scheme

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 13.—General Tang In-po. Commandant of the Chinese Army in Shanghai and Nanking, said that the Chinese Communists had an ultimate intention of capturing Shanghai and would have done so if it had not been for the United States air forces which flew the Government troops to Shanghai after the Japanese surrender, AP correspondent Richard Cushing reported on October 9.

Previously, the Communist spokesman told Mr. Cushing that there were 400,000 well armed troops of the Communist new 44th army around Shanghai under the command of General Chtn Yi. The spokesman said that the Communist could capture Shanghai with one-third of their forces in the vicinity but doubted that such a move would be attempted.

Mr. Cushing reported that General Tang voiced doubts that the Communists had anything like 400,000 men nearby but said they were strongly placed. General Tang declared that even if the Communists had tried to seize Shanghai, they would have experienced difficulty in holding the city because of the vast number of its residents who favor the Chinese Government.

Evacuating From Korea

Domei

SEOUL. October 12.—The United Press reported that Commander of the United States Forces in Korea Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge said on Wednesday that the Japanese Army would be evacuated from Korea by the end of the month. Already 45,000 Japanese troops have been cleared, he declared, and the remaining Japanese had been disarmed except for small arms for personal protection and guarding of warehouses and other installations.

Burma Military Rule Ends

The end of the military administration of Burma has been announced in the order of the day by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, according to a Rangoon report on Wednesday.

Japanese Dockyards Resume Operations

To Build 370,000 Tons, Repair 600,000 Tons of Ships By End of Year

Japan's shipbuilding industry has decided to construct 370,000 tons of new vessels and repair some 600,000 tons of shiping by the end of this year, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

This was revealed by Chief Minato of the General Affairs Section of the Shipbuilding Control Association, who further made it known that with General MacArthur's Headquarters' view toward the shipbuilding industry in the country clarified, some dockyards resumed operations several days ago, to be followed by other dockyards soon.

Throwing light on the current condition of the shipbuilding yards, the Sectional Chief decided:

"After the termination of the war, the shipbuilding industry suspended its activities because it failed to as certain what its fate would be in the future, waiting for the Government's order as what could be its next course.

"But it soon became known that for the construction of a new Japan the shipbuilding industry is indispensable, particularly in view of the fact that many ships are required to transport foodstuffs, demobilized servicemen, Japanese overses residents and the materials needed for the reconversion of industries.

"In the meantime, the Allied Headquarters' view and the Government's policy toward the industry were clarified, which acted as an impetus to set the machinery of the industry in motion. However, due to the damage caused in the raids, some of the dockyards are unable to begin operation at present. The following 13 shipbuilding yards were designated for resumption of work:

"The Hakodate Dockyards at Muroran and Hakodate, Japan Steel Pipe Manufacturing Company at Tsurumi, Asano Dockyard at Tsurumi, Uraga Dockyard at Uraga, The dockyards of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company at Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki, the Mitsui Dockyard at Tamano the Hitachi Dockyard, the Kasado Dockyard and one other.

'In view of the pressing shipbing situation, the dockyards concerned will have to rush their repair and construction work with the result that they may incur financial losses. For fear of this probability the control associations have successfully reached an undersanding with the Government that the State will be responsible for compensating such losses.

"At present, the total tonnage to be built amounts to 370,000 tons while that to be repaired totals 600.000 tons. It is scheduled that all dockyards concerned are to complete their work by the and of the year with the materials on hand."

SEEK NEW TRIAL FOR LAVAL

Ex-Vichy Premier Placed in Chain To Await Execution

Domei

PARIS, October 10.—Attorneys for Pierre Laval, Premier of France ducing the Vichy Regime, who was sentenced to death yesterday sets the machinery in motion today to seek a new trial.

Meanwhile Laval was placed in chains to await his execution. He was transferred from the jail at the Palace of Justice, where he was condemned to another death cell at Freshes Prison.

Albert Naud, chief defence counsel for Laval, announced last night that he had requested an interview with President General de Gaulle and would seek to have the verdict against Laval set aside because of the "attitude of the judge and jury". Laval was reported to have forbidden his attorneys to appeal to the President.

Laval proclaimed in court before the opening of his trial that if he would be convinced despite his protestations that he was a patriot and he refused to sign the appeal to President de Gaulle.

Laval was convicted of intelligence with the enemy and with attacking the security of the French state.

If President de Gaulle refused a new trial, Laval probably will be shot to death within a month.

China Relief Fund Sought

The United China Relief is intensifying its efforts to raise $12,000,000 for the period from October, 1945, to January 1, 1947, for China relief, according to a Chungking report on Thursday. The U.C.R. has a tentative budget; 25 per cent for medical and health program; 20 per cent for educational institutions; 16 per cent for child welfare; and 30 per cent for feeding and clothing refugees and providing for disaster relief.

Egypt Ratifies U.N. Charter

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies ratified the United Nations Charter on Thursday, according to a Cairo report.

Full Text of Secretary Byrnes' Address on London Conference

WASHINGTON October 6.—Herewith is the text of Secretary of State Byrnes' radio address on the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers:

The first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers closed in a stalemate. But that need not and should not deprive us of a second and better chance to get on with peace.

In the past I have been both criticized and commended for being a compromiser. I confess that I do believe that peace and political progress in international affairs as in domestic affairs depend upon intelligent compromise. The United States delegation acted in that spirit at Berlin. We acted in that spirit at London. And we shall continue to act in that spirit at future conferences.

That spirit is essential in international conferences where action can be taken only by unanimous agreement. When any one member can prevent agreement, compromise is a necessity. Men and women who have served on a jury can appreciate that.

Does Not Mean Surrender

Compromise however does not mean surrender and compromise unlike surrender requires assent of more than one party.

Difficulties encountered at the London conference will be the work of our deputies. There was ready acceptance of our proposal that Italy should undertake to maintain a bill of rights which will secure freedom of speech, religious worship, political belief and public meeting envisaged for Italy in the Moscow Declaration of November, 1942 and which will confirm human rights and the fundamental freedoms set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

There was some difference among conferees at the start as to providing for limitation of armaments. But it was our feeling that Italy should rely on the United Nations for protection against aggression and should not engage in competition in armaments when all her resources are sadly needed to restore her civilian economy. And this view gained general acceptance.

General Lines Agreed on

While the very controversial boundary dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy was not setled it was possible to agree that the line should in main be governed by ethic considerations and that regardless of its sovereignty there could be a free port of Trieste under international control.

The Council was in general agreement that the Dodecanese Islands should go to Greece although the assent of one member was qualified pending study of certain questions by his government.

There was general agreement that Italian colonies should come under trusteeship provisions of the United Nations Charter. Various views were expressed as to the preferred form of trusteeship for the colonies.

Americans Gratified

The American delegation was particularly gratified that the directive to the deputies while not restricting their studies called for special consideration of the American proposal for a truly international administration directly responsible to the United Nations with the view to the attainment of the greatest degree of independence of the inhabitants of two of the colonies at end of 10 years and independence for the people of third colony at as early a date as possible.

The proposal was presented by the American delegation when the Italian treaty was first taken up and was consistently adhered to.

It is our view that the object of trusteeship should be to promote self-government of the people of the colony and not to enrich the trustee or increase its economic or military powers by many nations. It usually has to be secured informally during the conference.

At the Versailles conference for example, it took the "Big Three" and "Big Five" so long to agree among themselves that a complant was made that smaller powers had little more time to consider a treaty than was given to the Germans.

A Combined Staff

The Berlin agreements envisaged naming of high-ranking deputies who could carry on the work of the council in obedienceof their chief foreign secretaries. The Council, as President Truman and I understood it, was to be a sort of combined staff to explore problems and prepare proposals for final peace settlements.

At Berlin it certainly was never intended that the three powers present of the five powers constituting the Council should take unto themselves the making of final peace. The Berlin Declaration of setting up a council begins with the statement the conference reached following agreement for establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers to do the necessary preparatory work for peace settlements.

The Council was not to make peace settlements but to do the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements. It certainly was not the intention to agree to any final treaty without first getting the views of the Foreign Relations Com-

The first session of the Council so far as the personal participation of the foreign ministers was concerned was intended to aid the directives for the deputies in preservation of the treaties for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Was Exploratory

This work was exploratory to find out on what points we were in agreement, on what points we differed; and on what points further study and data were required. It is a little naive to suppose that when really vital differences emerge one nation or another is likely to abandon its position on the first interchange of views. At this stage it is as important to know and understand wherein we and our Allies differ as wherein we agree. We must understand our points of difference before we can intelligently consider means of reconciling them.

So far as the Italian treaty was concerned, I think we made very good progress toward agreement on the directives to govern. It was also agreed that Italian sovereignty should be restored on conclusion of a treaty so that foreign troops may be withdrawn and, except as specially provided in treaty, foreign controls within Italy terminated.

There was no definite understanding on preparations. The United States took the position that Italy could not pay anything like $600,000,000. A part from certain foreign assets she should be required to pay as reparations only such factory and tool equipment designed for the manufacture of war implements which are not required for the limited military establishment permitted to her and which cannot be readily concentrated to peaceful purposes. If she is stripped of more, then her economy cannot be restored.

Have Aided Italians

We have contributed several hundred million dollars for the relief of the Italian people. Their condition is deplorable. We must continue to help them. But we cannot contribute more millions if those millions are to be used to enable governments. We did that for Germany after the last war. We shall not do it again.

A substantial progress was also made on directives for preparatory work on the Finnish treaty and treaties with Russia and .. (missing) .. The principles suggested by the American delegation and accepted for the Italian treaty for safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms are also to be incorporated in these treaties.

The directives concerning the limitation of armament for Rumania and Bulgaria are expected to follow the same general line as those accepted for Italy.

Before work could be commenced upon the directives for the Hungarian treaty, the Soviet delegation announced they felt obliged to withdraw their assent to the procedure previously accepted by the Council for dealing with peace treaties.

mittee of the Senate which must pass upon all treaties before ratification.

The first session of the Council so far as the personal participation of the foreign ministers was concerned was intended to aid the directives for the deputies in preservation of the treaties for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Before taking up these procedural difficulties I should say a few words about the Soviet delegation's disappointment with the failure of Great Britain and the United States to recognize the Bulgarian and Rumanian Governments.

The thought apparently exists in their mind that our government objects to these governments because they are friendly to the Soviet Union and that our unwillingness to recognize these governments is a manifestation of unfriendliness to the Soviet Union.

The Yalta Declaration

There could be no greater misconception of our attitude. I was at Yalta. The Yalta Declaration on liberated and ex-satellite countries was based on the proposal submitted by President Roosevelt. Under it, the Allied powers including the Soviet Union assumed the responsibility of concerting their policies to assist in the establishment of interim governments broadly representative of all important democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people. That pledge cannot be fulfilled in countries where freedom of speech and of assembly are denied.

That policy sponsored by President Roosevelt was America's policy and remains America's policy. We are well aware that no government is perfect and that the representative character of any provisional government will always be subject to debate. We do not demand prefection where prefection is unobtainable.

In an effort to concert our policies with our Allies we have tried to show a spirit of conciliation. Certainly, we did not make unduly exacting requirements before we recognized the Provisional Polish Government or conditions which we have proposed as a basis for the recognition of the Provisional Hungarian Government.

And I hope, as a result of efforts being made by the Provisional Austrian Government to broaden its representation, we may soon be able to recognize that government.

Must Obtain True Facts

At Berlin we stated we would examine in the near future in the light of prevailing conditions the question of the recognition of Rumania and Bulgaria. We have investigated and we shall continue to investigate. But we cannot know whether conditions justify recognition unless our political representatives are fully informed and unless our news correspondents are permitted freely to enter countries and freely to send their stories uncensored.

We do not seek to dictate the internal affairs of any people. We only reserve for ourselves the right to refuse to recognize governments if after investigation we conclude they have not given to the people rights pledged to them in the Yalta Agreement and in the Atlantic Charter.

Europe's Peace Necessary

The peace of Europe depends upon the existence of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and its European neighbors and two wars in one generation have convinced the American people that they have a very vital interest in the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The American Government shares the desire of the Soviet Union to have governments friendly to the Soviet Union in Eastern and Central Europe. But lasting peace depends not only upon friendship between the governments but upon friendshpi between the peoples.

Had it not been for the difficulties experienced by the Allied Governments in agreeing upon a common policy in regard to the recognition of the governments of Rumania and Bulgaria, a more conciliatory spirit might greatly have helped to overcome the procedural difficulties of the Council.

No one present at the Council on September 11 questioned the decision taken by the Council that day inviting all five members to be present at all meetings. The directives for the Finnish treaty were then considered with the United States, France and China present but not voting. No one objected. The directives for the Rumanian treaty and then for the Bulgarian treaty were considered with France and China present by not voting. No one objected.

Point Is Clarified

It was only on September 22, that the Soviet delegation took the position that the decision of the Council on September 11th violated the Berlin agreement. It will be recalled that the Berlin agreement set up a Council of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, China and the United States to undertake the necessary preparatory work for peace settlements. It provided that the Council should draw up with a view to their submission to United Nations, peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

It provided that in the discharge of these tasks the Council will be composed of members representing those states which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy state concerned and for purpose of Italian settlement, France should be regarded as signatory to the surrender terms.

The Berlin agreement further provided that other members of the Council will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

This distinction between members of the Council who were parties to the surrender terms and those who were not was not part of the original American proposal and was reluctantly accepted by us. We were fully aware that a member would not have the right to vote if he were not a party to the surrender terms but we understood from an exchange of views at the table that all members would be allowed to participate in all discussions in the Council.

Would Not Promote Harmony

It certainly never occurred to President Truman or myself that any of the five members of the Council who are also five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which is charged with the responsibility, for maintaining peace which the Council of Foreign Ministers is preparing, would not be invited to be present during discussions of treaties.

Such exclusion of two permanent members of the Security Council would not promote harmonious relations essential to the success of the United Nations organization.

The Soviet delegation's position was not simply that they wished to withdraw the invitation to China and France to participate without the right to vote. Their position was that it was beyond the authority of the states signatory to the surrender terms to extend an invitation.

Although this construction of the Berlin agreement did not accord with the understanding of the American delegation or the British delegation or the President of United States or the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Soviet delegation insisted that they could no longer discuss treaty matters in the presence of members who were not parties to the surrender terms.

Thereafter, meetings of the Council for a number of days were confined to a discussion of other items on the agenda such as international inland waterways, the Ruhr, acceleration of German reparations, restitution, repatriation of Allied nationals and Austrian food supply.

Agreement Not Reached

Then the general items in the agenda were exhausted and an agreement had not been reached for solving procedural obstacles which in the view of the Soviet delegation made further discussion of treaty matters impossible until the decision of September 11, should be rescinded.

Since it had always been my view that the Berlin agreement contemplated the broadening out of the participants before the final conclusion of the peace treaty, I sought to find a compromise along that line. The Berlin agreement expressly provided in Section 4 of the Article establishing the Council that the Council may adapt its procedures to particular problems under discussion, that in some cases it may hold its own discussions prior to the participation of other interested states; and, on other cases it may convoke a formal conference of the states interested in particular problems.

I therefore proposed with considerable reluctance that we ask our French and Chinese colleagues to accept the position of the Soviet delegation that the preparatory and exploratory work of the Council for peace settlements be confined to signatories of the surrender terms in question provided that at the same time it should be agreed that a truly representative peace conference should be convoked before the end of the year. To ensure the calling of such a conference we thought that France and China in the interest of peace might make even this sacrifice.

Proposal Set Forth

This conference would be convoked for the purpose of considering peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. To the conference would be invite:d

(1) Five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers which are also five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

(2) All European members of the United Nations.

(3) All non-European members of the United Nations which supplied substantial military contingents in war against European members of the Axis.

The American delegation took the position that in an interdependent democratic world, peace cannot be the exclusive concern of a few presently powerful states; that unless we were to revert to a world of isolationsm none of the states which we wanted invited to the peace conference could be said to be not directly concerned in peace.

We believe that those states both large and small which had fought and suffered in the war must make peace. This has been a peoples' war and it must be a peoples' peace.

The Soviet delegation states however that they could not agree to the American proposal for the peace conference until they had returned to Moscow and had personal consultations with their government. It therefore became obvious that there could be no agreement unless othe delegations were prepared to yield their views and convictions to those of the Soviet delegation. This none of the other delegations was prepared to do.

The United States is willing to dictate terms of peace to the enemy but is not willing to dictate terms of peace to its Allies. Our task then became one of arranging an adjournment until the Soviet delegation could return to Moscow. It is customary before adjournment to adopt and have all conferees sign a protocol containing the record of agreed decisions of the conference.

The Soviet delegation would not agree to the inclusion in the protocol of the decision of September 11, that five members should participate in all meetings even though it included the statement of action taken by the Soviet delegation on September 22, to withdraw their assent to that decision.

On the last day of the session the Soviet delegation announced it would offer a compromise proposal. The proposal was that there should be four separate protocols without recording in any of them the decision of September 11, which had been agreed to by them but which they later wished to rescind. This was the same position that they had urged for days. The only thing new about it was the suggestion that on the following day, they would discuss unsettled questions including the American proposal for the peace conference and disputed the September 11 decision.

Molotov States Views

In answer to the question the Soviet Foreign Minister stated that while he could discuss the proposal for the peace conference he still was without authority to act upon it. The proposal had been discussed for a week. Further discussion without action was futile.

It was also obvious that once the four protocols were signed it would be useless on the following day to discuss the question of inserting in the protocols the decision of September 11. Objection by the Soviet delegation would prevent its insertion.

The Soviet delegation also reiterated their position that they would not discuss treaties in the presence of members they now believed to be ineligible. This would have excluded China from consideration of all treaties and France from consideration of all but one without any assurence of participation in the peace conference.

It became apparent that an agreement was impossible and further meeting were useless. The Chinese Foreign Minister who was presiding when the Council adjourned and at whose instance the Council had remained in session from Sunday until Tuesday, stated that under the circumstances he could not ask the Council to continue in session longer.

The record stands that the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union has not rejected our proposal for the peace conference. During the discussions he admitted it was correct in principle. My hope is that after he had conferred with his government he will agree that the nations that fought the war—World War—shall have a chance to make world peace.

The matter that caused suspension of our work is no trivial or technical question. It presented an issue that had to be met. It is whether peace shall be made by three or even five nations to the exclusion of other nations vitally concerned in the maintenance and enforcement of peace which is being prepared.

The issue goes even deeper. The Council of Foreign Ministers acts under unanimity rule just as the Security Council of the United Nations must act in many important matters, but in the Security Council no nation has veto power in procedural matters while in the Council of Foreign Ministers one nation can veto all action.

Veto power is a great power and should not be lightly exercised. We are willing to make many concessions but the United States does not believe in agreement at any price.

The power of veto in procedural matters should not be used by the United States or any other nation to coerce the judgment and conscience of fellow nations.

Peace must be based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect. It can not be secured by procedural maneuverings which obsecure from the people real and vital issues upon which their peace depends.

Undeterred by temporary setbacks and even willing to accord to others that tolerant understanding that we wish others to accord to us, we must not relax in our efforts to achieve just and lasting peace or ourselves and all nations. With firmness in the right as God gives us to see that right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

Chungking Court to Try Ex-President of Nanking, Chen Kung-Po, for Treason

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 13.—Chen Kung-po, former President of the Nanking Puppet Regime, and his associates will be flown here to stand trial for treason, the Central News Agency reported on Wednesday from Nanking, according to the United Press. Chen and other puppet leaders were returned to Nanking after escaping to Japan by plane during the surrender negotiations.

Reron Quits Dual Posts

Colonel Juan D. Peron, Argentine Vice-President and War Minister, has resigned, according to a Buenos Aires report on Wednesday.

Governor Discusses Bank of Japan's Aims

Promises Fundamental Reform; Urges Increased Small Banking Deals

The fundamental reform in the structure of the Bank of Japan to effect its autonomous and democratic operation, the rationalization of the note issue system, and improved handling of small commercial notes for encouraging economic recovery of the nation were pointed out as the main points in his policy by Eikichi Araki, new Governor of the Bank of Japan, in his press interview on Thursday afternoon, Domei reports

"In the actual operation of the Bank of Japan, I intend to maintain a fair and impartial standpoint and to make public speedily its financial and banking policy so as to serve as a guide in directing the financial and economic operation of the nation," he said. "At the same time, it is necessary that the real banking situation is not ignored because of political reasons."

Mr. Araki further declared:

"The revision of the Law of the Bank of Japan is necessary. One plan is to reform its structure by reducing the Government investment which makes up 55 per cent of the bank's total capital and to allow private banks a portion of the shares held by the Government.

"The present controlled currency system with gold only used for settlement of foreign accounts is believed to be good. Only the present maximum note issue system must be reexamined and rationalized. The note issue system, which is closely bound with the actual condition of industrial circles, must be related to smooth economic operation, as it is necessary to convert Japan's big industry structure of before and during the war to that of small and medium level. Thus I wish to open the doors, of the Bank of Japan to small-production deals. That is to say, in the future, the long term loan will be retrenched as far as possible, and I wish to give favorable treatment to commercial notes in a wide sense so that small banking operations will be aided.

"The basic interest rate on the loans made by the Bank will not be changed, but I wish to reconsider on their securities, and to immediately reform the method of fixing the official discount rate of commercial notes

"The exchange question will arise in a near future when the import of urgently necessary goods is started, and it is necessary to consider now of foreign banking for the time when trade will be returned to normalcy.

"In relation to private banks, I will not follow the principle of controlling them by the Bank of Japan. Therefore the former national bond allotment system will be abolished, and I prefer that all banking organs should be operated autonomously. All banks should increase their deposits in order to gain abundant funds for making loans. I, furthermore, desire the increase of small loans. With the adjustment of war need banking, I call upon all banks not to depend on the Bank of Japan. Banks in rural districts appear to be suffering for the lack of enterprises for investments. I wish that big banks as well as rural banks will absorb the national bonds."

D'Argenlieu in Chungking

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 10.—Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, arrived here by plane on Wednesday from India for talks on Indo-China problems. He is expected to see General Chiang Kai-shek on Friday and then leave for Indo-China.

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Japan's Rice Output Lowest in 36 Years

Serious Food Situation Foreseen Due to Nearly 11,000,000 Koku Drop

Japan's rice output for the current year will hit the lowest mark in 36 years according to a survey conducted by the Domei news agency on the basis of figures as of October 10. A serious outlook thus casts its shadow on the foodstuff situation for the next year, as the total harvest is expected to amount to only 47,774,000 koku. This will be the first time for the national rice output to fall below the 50-million level, since 1909.

Adverse weather conditions are cited as one of the principal reasons for this low figure, which means a drop of 10,810,000 koku, or more than 18 per cent, in comparison with last year's output of 58,584,000 koku. Bad weather actually reigned throughout the rice production year, as the young rice plants were long exposed to abnormally cold climate right after the planting followed by typhoons immediately after the blossoming season, while of late continuous heavy rains have been pounding the ripening cars.

Compared with the average figure of 61,326,000 koku for three normal rice years during the past five years—that is to say, the average figure exclusive of the figures for the year with the highest and the year with the lowest rice output—, this year's estimate is lower by 13,552,000 koku, or more than 22 per cent.

Regional surveys show that a great decrease in the output is registered for all the areas which were affected by especially low temperatures, such as the Hokkaido, and the Tohoku and Hokuriku districts as well as the areas sustaining typhoon damages, namely, Chugoku and Shikoku. Comparatively small was the drop in production for the provinces in the Kinki district and Kyushu.

The current survey has duly considered the losses on account of the typhoon which occurred during the middle of September. But it is anticipated that the output will be further whittled down on account of the frequent typhoons which have visited this country have resulted in the heaviest rains-falls of recent years. On the other hand, a certain discount will have to be made on the amount by which the crops are expected to drop, as the output estimates were made with the rice marketing quotas in mind and are therefore bound to be somewhat moderate.

At any rate, it is certain that this year's rice harvest will be the poorest of recent years, and therefore foodstuff situation for the next year will not be easy.

The figures below show the separate regional estimates for the current year's rice output, the actual output of the preceding year, and the average output for three normal rice years during the last five years. In the totals, fractions below 1,000 koku hae been omitted.

	Estimated Crops	Last Year	3 Years' Average
Hokkaido	1,100	2,925	2,553
Aomori	1,650	1,436	1,345
Iwate	913	1,248	1,13
Miyagi	1,399	1,806	1,987
Akita	1,651	2,082	2,195
Yamagata	1,801	2,125	2,178
Fukushima	1,650	2,190	2,133
Total	9,064	10,887	11,007
Kanto			
Ibaragi	1,490	1,867	2,005
Tochigi	1,200	1,514	1,581
Gumma	561	823	908
Saitama	1,190	1,453	1,451
Chiba	1,615	2,004	2,046
Tokyo	145	169	173
Kanagawa	339	425	447
Total	6,540	8,256	8,611
Ko-shin-etsu			
Niigata	3,150	3,600	3,964
Toyama	1,256	1,576	1,661
Ishikawa	905	1,073	1,140
Fukui	700	1,022	1,048
Yamanashi	407	451	454
Nagano	1,344	1,717	1,691
Total	7,762	9,538	9,958
Tokai			
Gifu	977	1,245	1,279
Shizuoka	1,125	1,207	1,239
Aichi	1,644	1,702	1,944
Miye	1,153	1,270	1,360
Total	4,899	5,424	5,822
Kinki			
Shiga	1,410	1,402	1,432
Kyoto	677	778	824
Osaka	734	726	880
Hyogo	1,306	1,815	2,015
Nara	610	546	668
Wakayama	490	535	572
Total	5,227	5,802	6,381
Chugoku			
Tottori	537	716	680
Shimane	570	880	901
Okayama	1,430	1,525	1,738
Hiroshima	965	1,284	1373
Yamaguchi	1,000	1,146	1,239
Total	4,502	5,551	5,931
Shikoku			
Tokushima	290	525	515
Kagawa	466	551	841
Ehime	602	764	824
Kochi	371	498	499
Total	1,729	2,338	2,678
Kyushu			
Fukuoka	2,024	2,104	2,201
Saga	1,008	1,106	1,230
Nagasaki	328	406	497
Kumamoto	1,441	1,593	1,661
Oita	900	976	1,034
Miyazaki	350	696	790
Kagoshima	900	1,083	1,072
Total	6,951	6,954	8,385
National Total	47,774	58,584	61,326

(Figures in 1,000 koku)

TO REVISE ELECTION LAW

Home Ministry Drafting Progressive, Drastic Reform Bill

The Home Ministry, on October 12, started to draft a bill for revising the Election Law following the decision reached by the Cabinet on October 11 to call an extraordinary Diet session at the beginning of December and to submit a bill revising the Law.

For this important task, Home Minister Zenjiro Horiki gathered together the Vice-Minister and other high officials of the Ministry, and instructed them to undertake that of speedily and effectively, rejecting all former bureaucratic and temporizing attitudes. It is the intention of the Home Minister to submit an outline of the bill to the Cabinet Council to be held next Tuesday.

The draft bill to be made by the Home Ministry is believed to be very progressive and drastic.

"The draft of the Election Law revision plan will be made according to the Home Ministry's own views, and I hope it will be of a fresh and drastically progressive nature, not following the conservative bureaucratic attitude, Home Minister Horikiri said at a press conference on October 12.

"Any interference in the election will be absolutely rejected, and also doubtful items in the regulations controlling the election campaign will be removed, so that the public will be able to gain full knowledge of everything concerning the election. Therefore, if the revision bill is voted down by the Diet from a conservative standpoint, it will become the responsibility of the Government."

Evacuated Pupils Returning

The vanguard of 20 odd evacuated school pupils will come back to Adachi Ward from Yutanaka in Nagano Prefecture on October 17. The total of 95,660 pupils who evacuated in a body will all be returned to the metropolis by November 13 by 63 special trains. Since about 300 of the 680 schools were destroyed by raids, it is expected that the children of two or more schools will be given their lessons at one school.

Given Double Appointment

Kuramatsu Kishi has been appointed secretary of the Research Bureau in the Cabinet and concurrently private secretary to the Prime Minister, while Kazutsugu Sugita, secretary in the Board of Information and concurrently private secretary to the Prime Minister, has been relieved of his concurrent post, it was announced on October 12.

Domei Decides Dissolution

The dissolution of the Domei Tsushin Sha was formally decided at its thirteenth general meeting held at 1:40 p.m.. October 12, at the main office of the news agency. But business will be continued by Domei until the new news agency now under process of organization is started, it was also decided at the meeting.

Popular Radio Sets To Be Manufactured

Production Standards Fixed; All-Wave Receivers Also to Be Produced

With the suspension of all regulations pertaining to radio control, the radio manufacturing business which had been in a state of stagnation has again come to show a lively aspect, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

It is remarkable that the first concrete manifestation of this new situation is to be found in the recent decision on norms for popular receiving sets and all-wave receivers (including all kinds of high-class receivers for shortwaves), the paper points out.

During the war, the use of shortwave and all-wave sets was prohibited, but with the abolition of all such restrictions, those in the business have been making preparations to resume the production of radio sets.

Moreover, whereas the radio transmission business had been the exclusive monopoly of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, in keeping with the democratization of the radio business private radio transmission enterprises are also being planned. A development to improve the "culture of the air" is thus expected to be started.

It is however remarked that the radio technique in Japan is far behind the developments made in America and Europe. Therefore, much more effort will be required in order to produce short-wave and all-wave sets which would compare with foreign makes.

In order to establish the new norms which have just been agreed upon, close deliberations were held under the auspices of the Electric Appliances Control Association, participated in by representatives of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Board of Communications, Japan Radio Receiver Production Control Association, and various makers.

Production of two kinds of radio receivers, viz., popular sets and high-class sets, has been decided upon. For both kinds of sets, chief attention will be directed toward improving the selectivity of the radio receivers. The new norms are, in outline, as follows:

(1) Popular Receivers.

(a) As the minimum standards have been decided upon for the future production of radio receivers, strictly selected parts are to be used, and production is to be undertaken very carefully.

(b) As to the designs and other details, full freedom will be allowed to each maker, but subject to certain conditions. Being intended for wide popular use, receivers must be simple to set up and guarantee a satisfactory performance for a long period. As loudspeakers, either dynamic or magnetic models may be used.

(2) High Class Receivers and All-Wave Sets.

For high-class receivers and all-wave sets, progress and improvement in the future is being desired. Therefore, no other limitations are being imposed except with regard to the types of tubes to be used. Each producer is expected to employ his own ingenuity and devices in order to bring out special and original features. It is hoped that the new sets shall not be inferior to foreign sets, neither in design nor in technical and economic performance.

The following types of tubes can be used: UZ6D6, UZ6C6, UT6A7, UT6B7, UT6F7, UT6L7G, UZ6U6A, UZ75, UZ42, UY76, UY807 (A), KX80, KX5Z3. This list may further be supplemented, as the mass production of UZ43 and 25Z5 as well as of other kinds of tubes to be used is under study at present.

MITO STUDENTS WIN CASE

Demand for Principal's Resignation, Self-Administration Recognized

The demand for the resignation of Principal Shoichi Yasui of the Mito Higher School and for self-administration will be complied with, as a result of talks between Education Inspector Sato of the Education Ministry who visited the school on October 8 and representatives of the students. Previously, on October 6, the students called on Inspector Sato with the request that Principal Yasui be made to resign as his teachings were militaristic, but their demand had been flatly rejected.

However, since the attitude of the school authorities was still bureaucratic and lacked sincerity and a sense of responsibility, and as some of the teaching staff tried to stand in the way of ousting the principal and alienate the feeling between graduates sympathetic with the movement and the present body, the school, went on strike at 1 p.m Wednesday.

The students are adamant for self administration in all higher schools, for the resignation of the present principal, Shoichi Yasui, and certain other porfessors, re-examination into the matter actuated by the unjustifiable actions of the principal and appointment of a new principal fully cognizant of the new situation.

ELECTRIC CARS ARE ADDED

Tokyo Railway Bureau Working Ease Traffic Congestion

The Tokyo Railway Bureau has increased the number of cars on the different elevated and trolley lines. Since October 8 there have been 21 trains to and from Tokyo on the Keihin Line, 19 to and from Tokyo on the Sobu Line, 14 up and 14 down trains on the Chuo Line, 18 on the Yamate Line from Tokyo in the direction of Shinjuku and 15 on the same line running in the opposite direction.

Starting October 15, five more trains will operate between Shinagawa and Yokosuka and vice-versa at 30 minute intervals, instead of the previous one-hour interval. However electric cars leaving Tokyo for Yokosuka and up trains leaving Kurihama on the Yokosuka Line will operate at one-hour intervals.

In order to aleviate traffic congestion during rush hours, a further 150 cars are required, according to the Tokyo Railway Bureau.

Saghalien Resumes Economic Activities

Workers Ordered to Return to Jobs; Situation in Soviet Occupied Zone Told

Under the order of the Soviet chief civil administrator, industrial and commercial activities in Saghalien have been resumed and workers have been ordered to return to their jobs, stated Haruo Sagano official of the Karafuto Government and two others who arrived in the Hokkaido recently from Saghalien the above statements were made at the Government-General of Hokkaido regional administration on October 10.

Revealing the actual conditions in Saghalien Mr. Sugano gave the following account:

"In the disguise of mowers, we three left Toyohara before daybreak on September 30. Traveling through Namikawa, Nakazawa, Rutaka, Uryu and Honai, we reached the Hokkaido on October 7. In Toyohara, some 10,000 Soviet troops are stationed. The club of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company is being used as the quarters for the Commander of the Army Corps. "The Headquarters of the Soviet Forces has been set up at the former Mining Industry Hall, and the Garrison Forces are commanded by Major General Arimov. The Headquarters of the G. P. U. is at the former Agricultural Hall. The Foodstuff Corporation and the Saghalien Development Company are being used by the garrison forces. All the schools are used as barracks for Soviet troops and the Medical College has been converted into a hospital.

'All officers above non-commissioned officers of the Japanese forces and the members of the police staff above assistant police inspectors are being detained. Under the order of the Soviet Forces, the Commodity Regulation Commission has been estabished at the former Toyohara Commercial and Industrial Economies Society, headed by Jumpei Takamura of the Agriculture Society, who is to be by Minoru Endo of the Karafuto newspaper and others including government officials and civilians.

"Maintaing liaison with the Soviet troops, the Commodity Regulation Commission is looking after the distribution of foodstuffs among the Japanese residents. Necessary daily commodities are supplied to the Japanese. Business transactions are conducted with Japanese currency and the ¥25,000,000 now owned by the Toyohara branch of the Hokkaido Development Bank will be used. All deposits were placed under the control of the Soviet Forces. Up to September 20, the people were allowed to draw out ¥200 a month at the maximum, but after that date no restrictions were imposed.

"No administrative changes have been made except that the Railway and Communications Bureaus were placed under the jurisdiction of Governor Otsu of Saghalien. The first order issued jointly by the Soviet chief civil administrator and the Commander of the garrison forces on September 26, said that all commercial and industrial activities must be resumed within five days from the issuance of the order. All laborers and office workers were also ordered to return to their respective work immediattly and anyone who ignores the order is to be tried by martial law. "The Soviet order further said that potatoes must be harvested by October 18 under the leadership of municipal, town and village headmen, and of the total harvest, 40 per cent must be sold to the Soviet Forces, 40 per cent to be supplied to the people, and theremaining 20 per cent stored as seed potatoes. All the potatoes which remain unharvested after the deadline shall be seized by the Soviet Government."

Ex-Envoy to Colombia Dies

Junzo Sakane, former Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, died of cerebral hemorrhage at his Tokyo residence at 1 p.m. Wednesday at the age of 58. Funeral services were held at his home at 10 a.m. Saturday.

People Are Exhorted To Fight Food Dearth

Agriculture Ministry Official Makes Plea; for All Out Effort

With this year's rice production expected to hit the lowest mark in 34 years—48,000,000 koku—Director General Namikawa of the Foodstuff Control Board of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry made a stirring plea to the people to put every ounce of energy they have into the task of overcoming the critical foodstuff shortage, says Domei.

The Director-General exhorted the farmers to buckle down to their jobs so that they could meet the urgent demand for rice needed by the people.

Domei said the latest checkup reveals that this year's rice production of 48,000,000 koku is a 10,000,000 decrease below last year's output and more than 13,000,000 koku lower than the aerage production of the past three years. Such a catastrophic drop in rice production has never been known since 1911 when the output slid down to 46,633,000 koku.

But this difficult situation must be overcome by the people themselves, and as Agriculture and Foresty Minister Matsumura has declared that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," we must rely solely on our own strength to pull through this great crisis.

The following are the questions and answers exchanged by Domei and Director-General Namikawa on the critical rice situation:

Question: This year's rice crop is estimated to amount to 48,000,000 koku. What is your view on this matter?

Answer: Your figure seems to be rather better than our estimate. Anyway, I am afraid a famine may develop. Moreover, I fear that the latest spell of bad weather has aggravated the situation.

Question: What are your plans to lead the country safely through the crisis?

Answer: The rice supply next year will be short by some 10,000,000 koku compared with last year. What makes matters worse is that we cannot depend on rice from Korea and Formosa. Furthermore, a possible rise in the country's population due to demobilization and a natural increase must also be taken into account. Thus, I may say that formation of a plan for demand and supply of rice is virtually impossible. But we are bound overcome the situation any how.

In the first place, the sincere cooperation of farmers must be easy so they will at any cost, fulfil their rice allotment for next year. Secondly, residents of cities and towns are requested to grow vegetables. If we should find that foodstuffs are still in short supply even after exerting all our efforts we may have to plead with General MacArthur's headquarters for assistance to make up the deficit. The same headquarters has granted permission to the Government allowing the importation of foodstuff.

Question: Apparently, farmers lost a great deal of the zeal to offer their rice to the authorities for sale, hav'nt they?

Answer: I exhost the farmers to do their best on the basis of mutual love to see that the people do not starve. We intend to secure supplies of rubber-soled socks, sake, clothing and foodstuffs and distribute them to the farming villages that make a good showing in the fulfillment of rice allotments.

Question: For the attainment of self-supply of vegetables in cities and towns the securing of land for cultivation will prove a real obstacle lyin in the way, won't it.

Answer: Airfields, military drill-grounds and other areas will be speedily turned into farms. This does not however mean that all people may take to farming where they like. We have a plan to open an organ in ward offices and other places which will facilitate negotiations between land owners and people desiring to lease land for cultivation.

CATHOLIC MEMORIAL FUND

To Be Started by Karuizawa Residents leaving Japan

Shortly after the close of the war, a most welcome suggestion was made from the pupit of the Catholic parish church of St. Paul's in Karuizawa. Reverend Father Pache, the pastor, suggested that as a memorial of the long stay in the security of Karuizawa during the hardest period of the war, whose who will be leaving Japan for their native countries, would be doing something very noble in contributing toward a fund which would be entrusted to the Sister of Saint Francis—popularity known in Karuizawa as the "White Sisters"—who will administer this fund from their Tokyo hospital, the Seibo Byoin.

The Sisters will be asked to use this fund to aid any destitute foreigners who may come under their care in years to come.

Koreans to Organize

The Federation of Koreans residing in Japan will hold its inauguration meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall at 9 a.m. on October 15 to discuss various problems for the benefit of the Korean residents here, such as the assistance for returning Koreans and stabilizing the living of those who desire to stay in Japan, Domei reports.

U.S. Japan Ball Game Held

The first American-Japan baseball match was held at the playgrounds of the Urawa Normal School in Urawa at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

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JAPANESE lady offers her service as secretary preferably in Allied Forces' office. Speaks and writes good English, lived in London for five years. Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Wanted to Rent

CONSTANT bedrooms wanted immediately in Tokyo for 2 foreign gentlemen. Apply Box 51, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMALL office room or Japanese room, without furniture, in Kyobashi, Shiba or Kojimachi. Will pay good rent. Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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JAPANESE typewriter, made by Nippon Typewriter Co., almost new, "Bannoki", for immediate sale. Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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300 English books, fiction, travel, biography, etc. Mostly new, for sale in Yokohama in one lot. Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DAILY copies of Nippon Times published from 7 December 1941 to present date for educational purposes. Apply Box 50, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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THE Far East Year Book. Tokyo Far East Book Co. 1941. Foreign trade association of Yokohama. Foreign trade of Yokohama, with members. 1936. Financial and economic annual of Japan. 1940. Japan Chronicle Directory. 1941-42. Directory for Bangkok and Thailand. Latest Edition. The Singapore and Strait Directory. Singapore. 1940-1941. Apply to Second section of General Affairs Division, Central Liaison Office, Foreign Office, Tokyo.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1945

The Inspiration of the Past

The presence in the Shidehara Cabinet of so many liberal leaders who were active in the decade of the 1920's may be a cause for criticism from some quarters, but it should also be a source of encouragement and inspiration. The criticism is understandable enough. These leaders represent the vain liberal hopes of the past rather than the stirring democratic promise of the present and the future. This is a new age, and a new crop of leaders born out of the travail of the present time should be at the head of the Government, is the cry among some sections of the public.

But in view of the fact that such new leaders have not yet clearly emerged, what is more appropriate than that the veterans of the earlier fight for liberalism should fill the gap during the interim? What if their courageous fight did end in futility with the resurgence of militarism in the 1930's, does not their proven fidelity to their cause make them at least worthy of taking up the fight again until new and younger leaders gain time to prove their mettle? Indeed, should not the spectacle of these old veterans of liberalism coming back again into the fight prove to be an inspiration to stimulate and hurry the rise of new liberal leaders to take up the burden from the elders?

If democracy in Japan were an entirely new innovation without precedent or tradition, the prospects for the success of the new democratic movement in this country would be discouraging indeed. It would mean a slow, uphill struggle to teach the rudiments of democracy to a people who had no inkling of what it was all about. It would mean years of education to arouse a desire for democracy if they had never had any experience with its pleasures.

Fortunately for Japan, however, democracy does not come as a completely new mystery. For in the decade of the 1920's, Japan experienced a thrilling period of near-democracy, thanks to the efforts of the liberal leaders some of whom have now come out from retirement to serve in the Shidehara Cabinet. To be sure, this liberal period hardly lasted a decade and it did not take firm root, for it was ruthlessly strangled with the rise of the militarists in the 1930's. There should be no underestimating of the difficulties of the task of reviving democracy again. But at least the task is one of revival, not of introducing something entirely unknown. At least the Japanese people have had a little taste of democracy before, enough to know that it is good and to crave for more. To that extent the task is rendered easier than otherwise, and the example of the accomplishments of the liberal leaders of the 1920's, temporary though they were, should prove to be an inspiration to the renewed Japanese democracy of today.

Indeed the short-lived democratic influence which Japan experienced in the 1920's is not without considerable value today. Japan fought on the Allied side in the First World War, and Japan as an Allied Power was open to all the Allied idealism about the war which was "to make the world safe for democracy". Wilsonian idealism and the Wilsonian concept of democracy became widely diffused among the Japanese public.

At the same time there was a great boom in Japan's industries stimulated by the economic opportunities created by the war, and millions of workers flocked from the countryside to the great urban centers where they were subjected to the ferment of stirring new ideas. Then followed the end of the wartime boom and the period of hectic readjustment with its strikes and agitations and attempted social reforms. The situation was most conducive to an excited public interest in political and social questions, and the people took the occasion to make themselves felt as a relatively important political factor.

This was the heyday of Japanese liberalism and popular movements. Party politicians harangued the people; mass meetings took place in Hibiya Park in endless succession; the people demanded universal suffrage and got it; the labor unions demanded social legislation and got at least a partial response; the public forced the military to agree at least temporarily to the naval limitations arranged at the Washington and the London Conference. Japan for a time seemed well on the way to becoming a peace-loving democracy.

Of course, all this promising development was tragically crushed with the coming of the militarists to dominance in the 1930's. The democratic tendencies, although spectacular, were too superficial and weak to withstand the reactionary suppression. So fundamentally weak were they that it has required the bitter pill of military defeat and the present foreign occupation to get rid of the military usurpation.

But at least the Japanese people at one time previously had a brief taste of something approaching democracy. Those who are old enough to remember the exciting experience of two decades ago retain a nostalgic longing for the hopeful spirit which stirred their breasts in that bygone age. Knowing at least slightly some of the joys of democracy, they are today able to welcome the revival of democracy with more sincerity and fervor than a people who have never known anything of democracy. The youngsters who have known nothing but the militaristic propaganda of the more recent past present a more difficult problem, but there is at least a section of the Japanese population who have some idea of what democracy is like and welcome its return.

It is therefore fitting that the heroic figures of this brief early flier in democracy should again come to fore today. For, even if their achievements did not last, they at least stirred the people's imagination for a time. To be sure, a new crop of stronger leaders for a more permanent establishment of democracy in Japan must eventually arise. But until such new leaders do arise, the veterans of the earlier pioneering attempt at democracy can well serve as an example and inspiration. In this sense, Baron Shidehara and his associates can still serve a most valuable function. They should not be irresponsibly attacked; they should be honored. For all their admitted limitations, they are needed to serve as an inspiration to the new leaders of tomorrow who should attempt to vindicate their predecessors' earlier efforts by rising to greater heights of achievement.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, October 13

THE 'BUREAUCRATIC' SHIDEHARA CABINET

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Renovation of the officialdom is the demand of the times. Needless to say, the majority of the people do not desire to have it effected on a petty scale, such as in the form of "administrative readjustment" or in "praising or punishing officials for merit or offense." Instead, they desire to have it carried out on the "uprooting scale" on which the Allied Headquarters recently ordered the all-out dismissal of the political and thought control police officials inclusive of the former Home Minister Yamazaki. It would be nonsense to avoid this vital issue and merely take up various other measures such as the food, unemployment and inflation, etc.

Judging from the item of "administrative readjustment" in the Premier's statement, the attitude of the Shidehara Cabinet on the renovation issue is very conservative. In short, the new Cabinet only intends to revise the present situation by widening the sphere from which men of talent are to be drawn. In this connection, Home Minister Horikiri stated, "I see the necessity of taking civilians into Government service, but it is difficult to seek them." We can easily see that only a handful of civilians will be admitted into Government services. Even on this single item the Shidehara Cabinet has lost the confidence of the people.

Why is such a mistaken policy being kept openly amidst this unprecedented tragedy confronting the Japanese nation? This question is very simple to explain. The real power of the Shidehara Cabinet is in the hands of a small number of Ministers hailing from the Bureaucracy. Moreover, the Ministers from the House of Representatives and from civilian circles are only supplementary, and their Democratic idea is only conceptional. Because of this, purposely or accidentally the Shidehara Cabinet has become bureaucratic. A bureaucratic cabinet is an un-Democratic cabinet.

Official circles should share the larger part of the responsibility for the defeat in the war. In spite of this, some of the Government officials, instead of reflecting on their wrong, are showing signs of sabotage in their work. Such a situation has brought about a dangerous trend among the officials and the people. This trend must have been noticed by the bureaucratic Ministers in the Shidehara Cabinet. These Ministers must have brains to see that the foregoing trend can no longer be tided over by mere oppression by the Bureaucracy. All-out renovation of official circles means a general withdrawal of the entire Government officials, or a shift of the entire officials to be replaced by civilians.

Shortly there will be carried out a big shakeup of officials in the Home Ministry consequent on the change of the cabinet and the shift of the chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, the director of the Police Bureau of the Home Office and other leading police officials throughout the country in accordance with the order of the Allied side. And then for the first time civilians will be appointed prefectural governors. The people in general should not be deceived by this, for the Government may under this ruse serve the interests of the Bureaucracy.

The people must see that the posts vacated by bureaucrats be filled by civilians. At the same time, the Ministers from the Lower House and from civilian circles have the responsibility to have it realized. Should they fail to do so, they would be disqualified as Ministers to come with the present situation. Moreover, they will by so doing endorse our charge that their Democracy is only conceptional.

AMERICAN POLICY ON JAPAN DISCUSSED AT ROUND TABLE

Diplomatic, Military and Political Aspects of Problem Frankly Discussed by Experts

II

VINCENT: Well, the Higashikuni Cabinet has resigned this week. It is too early to predict exactly what the next one will be like, but it is believed it will be an improvement over the last one. Reports today that Shidehara is to become Prime Minister are encouraging. Japanese officials, which General MacArthur finds unfit to hold office, will have to go.

FISHER: Will any members of Higashikuni's cabinet be tried as war criminals?

VINCENT: We can't talk about individuals now for obvious reasons. But we can say this. All persons who are charged by appropriate agents to be war criminals will be arrested and tried. Cabinet status will be no protection. We are constantly adding to the list of war criminals and they are being arrested every day. The same standards which Justice Jackson has applied in Germany are being used in Japan. Our policy is to catch the war criminals and make sure that they are prosecuted.

FISHER: Captain Dennison, leaving names out, let me ask you this: Will the considered members of the "Zaibatsu" or the big industrialists, who operated for the militarists and profitted by the war, be considered guilty?

DENNISON: We will follow the same basic policy as in Germany. You will recall that some industrialists were classed as war criminals.

FISHER: General Hildering, what are we going to do about the big industrialists who contributed so much to Japan's war-making policy?

HILDERING: Under our policy, all Fascists and militarists will be removed, not only from public office, but from positions of trust, industry and education as well. As a matter of national policy, we are going to destroy Japan's war-making power. That means the big combines must be broken up. There is no other way to accomplish it.

FISHER: What would you say about the big industrialists, the "Zaibatsu", Mr. Vincent?

VINCENT: Two things. We have every intention of proceeding against those members of the "Zaibatsu" who are considered as war criminals, and as General Hildering has just said, we intend to break the whole family combines who hold the economy of Japan, combines such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Sumitomo, which are the most prominent.

FISHER: And the financial combines as well?

Smashing Financial Combines

VINCENT: Yes. General MacArthur, as you probably heard, has already taken steps to break the power of the big financial combines and strip them of their loot.

FISHER: Well, there is no feeling here of "Don't let's be beastly to the 'zaibatsu'". Captain Dennison, do you want to make it unanimous?

DENNISON: There is no disagreement on this point in our Committee, Mr. Fisher. There has been a lot of premature criticism, but the discovery and arrests of all war criminals cannot be accomplished in the first two days of occupation. Our policy is fixed and definite. Anyone in Japan who brought about this war whether they are "zaibatsu" or anyone else, is going to be arrested and tried as war criminals.

FISHER: General Hildering, one important critic has charged that our policy in Germany has been to send Americans over to help rebuild the big trusts, like the I. G. Fabin Industry. It is feared that a similar policy will be followed in Japan.

HILDERING: I can say flatly that we are not rebuilding the big trusts in Germany, we have not rebuilt them, and we are not going to rebuild them in the future. The same policy will prevail in Japan. Moreover, not only will we not revive these big trusts, but we do not propose to make the Germans or the Japanese do so.

FISHER: Does that apply to all industries which could be used for far purposes?

HILDERING: The Japanese will be prohibited from producing, developing, or maintaining all forms of arms, ammunition, implements of war,as well as naval vessels and aircraft. And a major portion of this problem will invote the reduction or elimination of certain Japanese industries which are keys to a modern war economy. These industries include production of iron and steel, as well as chemicals, machine tools, electrical equipment, and automotive equipment. This, of course, implies a major reorientation of the Japanese economy which for years has been geared to the requirements of total war. Under our close supervision, the Japanese will have to redirect their human and natural resources to the ends of peaceful living.

FISHER: Mr. Vincent, won't this create a lot of unemployment? Is anything being done to combat unemployment among the millions of demobilized soldiers, for example.

Japanese Economic Problems

VINCENT: Our policy is to place responsibility on the Japanese regarding their economic problems. They should put emphasis on farming and fishing and for the production work to do in every city. We have no intention of interfering with any attempts by the Japanese Government along these lines. In fact, we will give them all the encouragement we can.
ernment encouragement we can.

FISHER: There have been some dire prediction about the food situation over there and even of reports reports of rice riots. General Hildering, what will our policy be on food?

HILDERING: General MacArthur has notified the War Department that he does not expect to provide any supplies for the enemy population of Japan this winter. This statement is in harmony with the policy we are following in other occupied enemy areas. That is to say, we will import supplies for the enemy population only where it is essential to avoid disease, epidemics and serious unrest that might jeopardize our ability to carry out the purposes of the occupation. The Japanese will have to grow their own food, or provide it from imports.

FISHER: They'll need some ships to do that, Captain Dennison. Are we going to allow Japan to rebuild her merchant marine?

DENNISON: We've got to allow her to rebuild a peacetime economy. That is the price of disarming her. That means trade, but the question of whose ships shall carry this trade has not been decided yet. We know we must control Japan's imports in order to keep her from rearming, and the best way to do that may be to carry a good part of her trade on Allied ships.

FISHER: What about Japan's civil aviation? A lot of people were quite surprised recently when MacArthur allowed some Japanese transport planes to resume operations.

DENNISON: That will not be continued. Under the terms of MacArthur's directive in this field, no civil aviation will be permitted in Japan. Those which were allowed were to meet a specific emergency. It will not be continued beyond that emergency.

Landholders Affected

FISHER: In this revamping of of Japan's economy, will the hold of the big landowners be broken as you said the power of the big industrialists will be?

HILDERING: Encouragement will be given to any movement to reorganize agriculture on a more democratic, economic basis. Our policy favors a wider distribution of land and ownership and the means of production and trade, but those are things which a democratic Japanese government should do for itself and will, we expect.

FISHER: And labor unions, what about them?

HILDERING: We will encourage the development of trade unionism because that to an essential part of democracy.

FISHER: I understand a lot of the former union readers and political liberals are still in jail. What has been done to get them out?

HILDERING: General MacArthur has already ordered the release of all persons imprisoned for dangerous thought.

FISHER: That ought to provide some new leadership in Japan. To what extent are we going to help those forces?

DENISON: Our policy is one of definitely encouraging liberal tendencies among the Japanese. We will give them every opportunity to draw up and adopt reform programs. All democratic parties will be encouraged. They will be assured the right of free assembly and free public discussions. The occupation authorities are to place no obstructions in the way of organization of political parties. The Japanese government has already been ordered to remove all barriers to freedom of religion, of thought and of the press.

FISHER: I take all this to mean that the democratic and anti-militarist groups will all be allowed free running. But suppose some nationalistic group tries to interfere with them, using gangster methods

VINCENT: It will be suppressed. One of General MacArthur's policy guides calls for the encouragement and support of liberal tendencies in Japan It also says changes in the direction of modifying authoritarian tendencies in the government are to be permitted and favored.

FISHER: What will happen if the democratic parties should find it necessary to use force to obtain their objectives

VINCENT: In that event, the Supreme Commander will intervene only when necessary to protect our own occupation forces. This implies that to achieve liberal or democratic political ends the Japanese may even use force.

FISHER: One of the most interesting developments in recent weeks has been the current revival of liberal and radical sentiment. I understand that the leaders of several former labor socialist political groups are getting together as one party. What stand will we take on that?

HILDERING: If the development proves to be in line with all democratic tendencies in Japan, we will protect all democratic groups.

FISHER: What about the cleanup of the Japanese school system. That will be quite a job, won't it?

VINCENT: Yes, but the Japanese are cooperating with us in cleaning up their schools. We will see to it that all teachers with extreme nationalistic leanings are removed. Primary schools are being reopened as fast as possible.

DENNISON: That is where the real change must come from, the school system. The younger generation must be taught to understand democracy. That goes for the older generation as well. That may take a very long time. How long depends on how fast we are able to get our directives into effect. It may take less time than you think, if we reach the people through all channels, school texts, press, radio, etc.

FISHER: What is the basis for your optimism?

DENNISON: Well, I have had the opportunity to observe a good many Japanese outside of Japan. Take for example, the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. They used to send their children to Japan at the age of about seven, I think, to spend a year with their grandparents. The contrast between the life they found in Japan and the life they had in Hawaii was so clear that the great majority returned to Hawaii completely loyal to the United States. They proved their loyalty during the war.

FISHER: What accounts for that loyalty?

DENNISON: I am afraid that they like the American way of life better. At the age of seven, they eat candies, and see the movies and the funny papers, but as they grow older they understand and appreciate the more important things as well. I believe the people in Japan will like our ways, too. I think once they have a taste for them, of real civil liberties, they will never want to go back to their old ways.

Japan Easier to Handle

HILDERING: I'm inclined to agree. As a matter of fact, it is quite possible we may find Japan less of a problem than Germany as far as training the people for democracy is concerned. The Nazis are hard nuts to crack. They have been propagandized so well, trained so well. The Japanese were indoctrinated with one basic ideal of belief. That makes it easier to deal with them.

DENNISON: Or it may make it more difficult, General. It depends on how you look at it. That trait of obedience has got to be replaced by some initiative if there is to be a real working democracy in Japan.

HILDERING: I don't mean to say it will be easy. It won't be done overnight. We'll have to stay on the job until we are sure that the job is done.

FISHER: Mr. Vincent, what can you tell us about the attitude of the Japanese under the occupation?

FISHER: I think that recent indications show the Japanese people are resigned to defeat and anxious about the treatment to be given them. There is good evidence about the willingness to cooperate with the occupying forces, but because of the long years of military domination they have undergone, only time and encouragement will bring about the emergence of a sound, democratic leadership. We shouldn't try to hustle them or General MacArthur. Reform in the social, economic, and political structures must be a gradual process and carefully fostered.

FISHER: Well, thank you, Mr. Vincent, and thanks to you General Hildering and Captain Dennison for the clear and interesting interpretation of our occupation policy for Japan.

(End)

POETS OF JAPAN

Taste for Viewing Nature Underwent Changes

By S. T.

III

In the Tokugawa period, with the rise of a plebeian and ephemeral taste; a tendency grew up to appreciate Nature in its manifested form without laying any emphasis on morality. Kohyetsu Hon-ami, one of the greatest artists of that time, and Ohkyo Maruyama, founder of the Maruyama school of painting, popularized this tendency, which later reached its zenith at the hands of Hokusai and Hiroshighe, two outstanding ukiyoye artists. Hokusai's wood color prints portraying thirty-six views of Mount Fuji and Hiroshighe's Toh-kaido landscapes revealed the lure of aestheticism inherent in Nature, but not any ethical connotation. Likewise, the popular literature of the Yedo period dealt with the objects of Nature and human life as they were and not from the angle of morality. Consequently this definite, realistic view of Nature should be acknowledged as the initial indigenous source of the growth of modern approximation of Nature.

It is meaningful to observe that while in the Yedo period the cloistered kingdom of Japan was trying independently to give a practical shape to the relations that exist between man and Nature, the West had developed that idea to a considerable extent, more or less unknown to this country. Montesquieu's Esprit des Lois and Thomas Buckle's History of English Civilization not only touched upon this question, but also discussed culture through the medium of natural environments. In Japan, in the second year of Hoh-yei (1705) Narisuke Kohzai made an embryonic survey of the same subject in his Nankai Tsuki (Nature of the South). However, it was not fully elaborated until the seventh year of Meiji (1874), when Rinsho Mitsukuri, who had been influenced by the ideas of Montesquieu, published a thesis on co-relations between the freedom of literary men and the climate of their land in the journal Meiroku Zasshi. About the same time, the aforementioned books of Montesquieu and Buckle were translated into Japanese. After that Kanzo Uchimura came out with his Chijin-ron (Earth and Man) and Tsunesaburo Makiguchi with his Jinsei Chirigaku (Geography for Human Life); and for the first time they discussed the history of Japanese civilization with natural environments or rather geopolitics as its basis.

In the Meiji era, the rapid assimilation of the science and culture of the West induced the literary and artistic world of Japan to promote naturalism. That Nature should be appreciated for Nature's sake became the advocacy of a good many literary men. Oghai Mori in the magazine Kokumin no Tomo (Nation's Friend) published an article on literature and Nature. In it he introduced Zola and some other novelists of the naturalist school of Europe and gave his own views on naturalism mainly to suggest that Nature should be admired in its visible form. Shoh-yo Tsubo-uchi through his Shohsetsu Shinzui (Essentials of Novels) and Futabatei Shimei by translating the Russian fictions contributed to the further spread of the naturalist movement. Tengai Kosughi, taking a bold stand, insisted upon setting Nature free from all restraints, so that one could grasp its truths unhampered. In the preface of his novel Hayari Uta (Popular Song) he declared: "Nature is Nature: she is neither good nor bad."

(To Be Concluded)

SURVEY OF MEDICAL PROGRESS IN VARIOUS FIELDS CONDUCTED

Exhaustive Reports and Valuable Experiments Conducted in Many Realms of Medical Science

III

Until about 1909 the reports at the annual meetings chiefly dealt with symptoms and conditions of illness, but from about this year onwards biological tests were also reported and it was from 1929 that not only biological tests but also clinical experiments began to be reported, placing the science on an equal level with that in other advanced countries of the world.

The present position of the society in Japan can be well grasped from the interesting reports made at its annual meeting held recently at the Tokyo Imperial University. Prof. Masaya Araki of Kyoto Imperial University reported on the surgery of the pituitary body and its neighborhood. He announced that the tumor of the pituitary body, as long as it is on the Turkish saddle, can be cured not only by its total removal but also by its partial removal, and while the tumor in the third ventricle is impossible to be operated, that out of the Turkish saddle can be operated although not without attendant difficulties in its execution. His operating method consists in reaching the tumor within the dura mater through the frontal region and the removal of the tumor being effected by breaking its capsule. He also cited the important points to be observed in executing this method of operation.

Some exhaustive reports were made by Prof. Seiji Tsuda on acute cases of pancreatic necrosis, its cause and prognostic effect.

Prof. Masao Tsuzuki of Tokyo Imperial University made public his statistics on surgical tuberculosis to the effect that of all the cases of tuberculosis, 10 to 22 per cent require surgical operation, and that tuberculosis of the lymph gland occupies 35 per cent of the total cases of surgical tuberculosis. Again, of these cases of surgical tuberculosis, those combined with pulmonary tuberculosis approximated 37 per cent in early stage; 11 per cent in non-progressive stage, and 30 per cent in progressive stage, and those whose lungs were not affected were 20 per cent.

Of all the patients suffering from surgical tuberculosis, those who can be cured are those suffering from tuberculosis of bones and joints (with the exception of spinal caries) and of lymph gland, especially when the pulmonary symptom is not serious. These are followed by the cases of tuberculosis of the thorax and the peritoneum. The cases of tuberculosis of the intestines and the anus are regarded as partial symptoms and their prognoses are discouraging.

Interesting reports were also made regarding military surgery: on abdominal wounds by Surgeon Commander Tomita, and on shrapnels and bullets lodged in the entrails of the wounded by Surgeon Major General Ibuka. The fact that the latter surgeon was successful in removing such objects out of the lungs and the thorax in numerous cases without a single cases of failure is worthy of special mention.

Orthopedics

The history of orthopedics in Japan is longer than one can easily surmise since it traces back to the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867) when part of this medical science was practised by Judo experts under the name of a profession called Sekkotsu-shi or bone-setters. The chair of orthopedics, however, was not installed at any medical college until 1906, when one was inaugurated at the Tokyo Imperial University and the chair was offered to Dr. Tashiro and another was opened at the Kyoto Imperial University and was occupied by Dr. Michiji Matsuoka in the following year. The Society of Orthopedics in Japan was established in 1926.

A new departure in orthopedics in recent years is the establishment of an institute for the protection of the deformed and the crippled as an enterprise of social welfare. The state of such protective institutes abroad was reported in detail by Dr. Kuniyuki Katayama of the Jikeikai Medical College some dozen years ago as a means of urging the establishment of such institutes in this country, and the same subject was again taken up by Dr. Kikan Takagi in 1934.

A census of the deformed and crippled was conducted in 1933 for part of the city of Tokyo and it was proved that their figure was by no means small. With the realization by both the Government and the people of the keen necessity of establishing protective institutes for the unfortunate people, a number of institutes were built. Of these mention should be made of the home for the wounded built within the compound of the Welfare Ministry, and while such installations are yet far from being ideal, it is nevertheless encouraging to see an increasing number of such institutes and the general cooperation of the nation for the cause of social welfare. Especially since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the importance of orthopedics in the military and industrial fields has become highly pronounced.

A notable discovery which is of striking importance in this connection, is the discovery of certain chemicals for hypodermic injection for sarcopoietic purpose made by Dr. Kenzo Takahashi, otorhinolaryngologist, Tokyo. Unlike imitations of the same kind, both in Japan and abroad, the chemical liquid, once injected, does not cause deformation after a lapse of years since what is injected turns into flesh in about three weeks' time and with it a slight improvement in physiognomy can be effected with ease without resorting to any surgical treatment whatever.

(End)